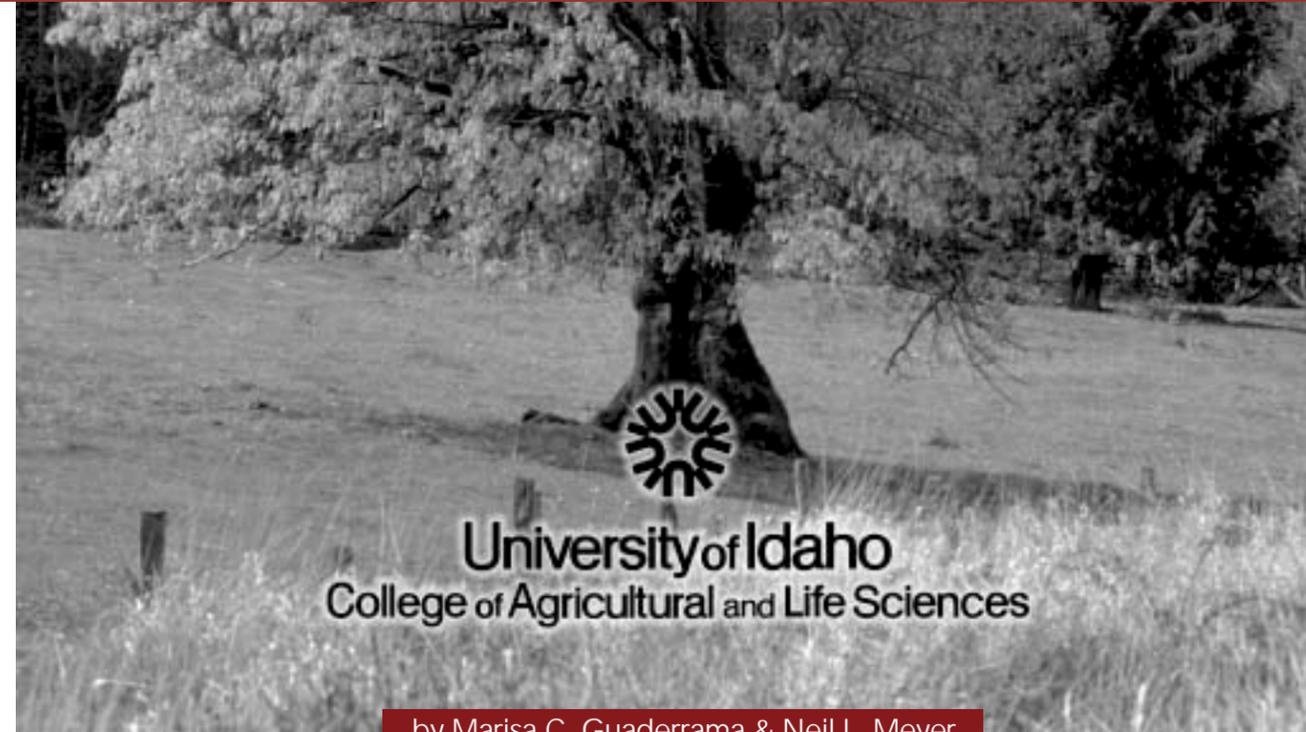




# Federal Compensation to Idaho for Public Domain Federal Lands, 1988-99



by Marisa C. Guaderrama & Neil L. Meyer

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The federal government controls more than 63% of Idaho's land. Use of this land by local residents and visitors creates costs to local governments. The federal government compensates state and local governments for revenues lost as a result of the tax-exempt status of federal lands within their respective borders. Those payments are derived from commodities produced on the federal lands. (O'Laughlin et al., 1998).

The following sources of funds are discussed below:

- I. Forest Service 25% Fund (25% Fund)
- II. Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)
- III. BLM Mineral Payments (Mineral Payments)
- IV. Taylor Grazing Act Payments (TGA).

Local units of government in Idaho are affected by reductions in funds available for local services. This is a result of national policy changes that affect commodity production, market prices, and resource use. This bulletin describes what has occurred to payment levels with the four main sources of funds to local governments.

### I. Forest Service 25% Fund (25% Fund)

Revenue sharing of federal land revenues with states began in 1897 after Congress created the Forest Reserves in 1891. The Forest Reserves became National Forests in 1907. A year later, the National Forest Revenue Act allocated twenty-five percent net revenues from timber and other forest products sales back to the states (O'Laughlin, et al., 1998). Those federal payments were to be used for roads and schools in counties where the revenues were generated (Fairfax & Yale, 1987). These payments are known as the 25% Fund.

According to United States Code (16 USC 500), the 25% Fund is to be distributed to the states as follows:

*“On and after May 23, 1908, twenty-five per centum of all moneys received during any fiscal year from each national forest shall be paid, at the end of such year, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State or Territory in which such national forest is situated, to be expended as the State or Territorial legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which such national forest is situated: Provided, That when any national forest is in more than one State or Territory or county the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such forest shall be proportional to its area therein. In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by this section shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber...”* (16 USC 500).

After payments are received into the state treasury, funds are allocated to each county in the state, based on the proportion of national forest land located in each county. The county then has 10 days to distribute seventy percent to the county road districts for

construction and repairs of roads and bridges, and thirty percent to school districts located in the county (57 ID Code 1301 & 1303). The total dollars paid to all local governments in Idaho is shown in Figure 1 and Table 1, and the amount paid to each county is shown in Figures 2 through 45. Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3 provide the dollar amounts paid to each county by the fund source.

The variation in dollars and magnitude of 25% funds for the 1988-99 period, are shown in Table 2.

**Table 1.** High and low Federal Revenue Sharing Funds to Idaho, 1988-99

	High (millions)	Low (millions)	Difference (millions)
25% Fund	\$25.2	\$10.3	\$14.9
PILT	\$8.4	\$7.1	\$1.3
Mineral Revenue	\$2.8	\$1.6	\$1.2

### II. Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

Revenue sharing and PILT appear to be similar, but actually are very different in origin and rationale. Revenue sharing pertains to “original” public domain lands, and was confusing and difficult for citizens and local government officials to follow. In 1970, a summary of issues was given by the Public Land Law Review Commission, which recommended the revenue sharing program be replaced by PILT. However, instead of reforming the existing revenue sharing system, Congress added the PILT program in 1976 (Fairfax & Yale, 1987).

PILT refers to “Payments in Lieu of Taxes,” federal payments to local governments to offset losses in property taxes because of the nontaxable federal lands within their boundaries. The act (P.L. 94-565, 31 U.S.C. 6901-6907) recognizes that the inability of local governments to collect property taxes on federally owned land could create a financial impact to local government entities. The program is administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which is responsible for calculating payments according to the formulas established by law, and for distributing the funds appropriated by Congress. Eligibility is reserved for local governments (usually counties) that provide services such as those related to public safety, the environment, housing, social services, and transportation. In Idaho, the federal government makes payments directly to the counties. The legislation defines three categories of entitlement lands, two of which exist in Idaho, Sections 6902 and 6904. The Section 6902 lands consist of national forests, the national park system, dredge disposal areas, water resource development projects and national wildlife refuges. Section 6904 is for more recently acquired lands. Payments are made for five years, beginning on the date the land was purchased or acquired. Each county's payment is calculated using the appropriate formula(s), which also takes into consideration:

- 1) entitlement acres by county,
- 2) revenue sharing payments in previous years,
- 3) county population, and

4) federal per capita payment schedule by size of county population (Cooke and Dailey, 1993).

Unlike Revenue Sharing 25% Funds, which must be used to finance local roads or schools, PILT payments can be used for any governmental purpose (O’Laughlin et al., 1998). Funding limitations are equitably applied to all payments under the program. If Congress funds PILT at 75% of approved levels, all payments are reduced 25% equally.

### III. BLM Mineral Payments (Mineral Payments)

In 1982, the Department of Interior created the Mineral Management Service. Its purpose is to disburse revenues derived from mineral leases on public domain lands. Payments are based on guidelines from the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) of 1920 (30 USC 191) and the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, (which amended the MLA, Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and others (USDI-MMS, 1999).

Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from mineral leasing lands vary depending on location and type of land (outer continental shelf lands, Alaska lands, Indian lands etc.). Public domain lands, other than Alaska, follow this formula:

- 40% to the Reclamation Fund, (The Reclamation Fund is a U.S. Treasury account used to fund Bureau of Reclamation water projects.),
- 50% to the state government in which the lease is located, and
- 10% to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury (USDI-MMS, 2000).

Idaho state law discusses the use for the 50 percent which is received annually from the federal government for sales, royalties, bonuses or rentals of oil, gas, or mineral lands. The state treasurer is required to disburse ten percent of the receipts to the general fund of the counties where the resources were extracted. The share received by each county is proportional to the amount collected in that county in comparison to the total amount received by the State Treasury from the federal government. The ten percent that is allocated back to the counties is used for the construction and maintenance of public roads or to support the public schools. The remaining 90% is deposited into the public school income fund. (57 ID Code 1306)

### IV. Taylor Grazing Payments (TGA)

Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act on June 28, 1934. It was named for Congressman Edward T. Taylor of Colorado, who formulated this important piece of legislation. The Taylor Grazing Act (TGA) was established because of the severe over-grazing that was occurring on federal land, and disputes between cattle and sheep ranchers (USDI-BLM, 1984).

Taylor described the severity of the grazing land disputes taking place in the west when he testified on behalf of the bill. He stated:

“I might mention that when I was District Attorney of Northwest Colorado, I prosecuted eight different murder cases at one term of court, the greatest number of them being the outcome of the fights over the use of range, mostly between cattle and sheep grazers...” (USDI-BLM, 1984).

The TGA led to establishment of the Grazing Service, of which Farrington Carpenter was appointed director. The TGA established grazing allotments and tenure to district grazing operators. It wasn’t until 1936, two years after the TGA was passed, that the Grazing Service started collecting grazing fees.

The TGA separates revenues that are generated on Section 3 (43 USC 315b)<sup>1</sup> and Section 15 (43 USC 315m)<sup>2</sup> lands. The money generated from these lands are distributed as follows:

*“Except as provided in section 315h and 315j of this title, all moneys received under the authority of this subchapter shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, but the following proportions of the moneys so received shall be distributed as follows: (a) 12 per centum of the moneys collected as grazing fees under section 315b of this title during any fiscal year shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which the grazing districts producing such moneys are situated, to be expended as the State legislature of such States may prescribe for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing districts producing such moneys are situated: Provided, That if any grazing district is in more than the State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said district shall be proportional to its area in said district; (b) 50 per centum of all moneys collected under section 315m of this title during any fiscal year shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which the lands producing such moneys are located, to be expended as the State legislature of such State may prescribe for the Benefit of the county or counties in which the lands producing such moneys are located: Provided, That if any leased tract is in more than one State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said leased tract shall be proportional to its area in said leased tract” (43 USC 315i).*

Upon receipt of Section 3 and 15 Taylor Grazing Act revenue, the Idaho State Treasury distributes the funds to the county or counties where the money was generated. If the grazing district or lands are located in two or more counties, the money is allocated based on the proportion of land contained in each county. Upon receipt by the county treasurer, the money is given to the grazing district treasurer for range improvements. If no grazing district treasurer was appointed, the county treasurer functions as such, and the money is placed in a special fund known as “Range Improvement Fund.” Range improvements include predatory animal control, rodent control, and poisonous or noxious weed extermination, or are used in cooperation with the federal government or local livestock organizations (57 ID Code 1201 & 1202). Because Taylor Grazing Act funds are allocated for specific uses, they are not available for local government general spending or for schools or roads. They will not be discussed further in this publication.

**Table 2.** Variance in 25% Fund, by County

Variance in 25% Fund				
County		Fund Amount	Years	Difference between min and max payment
Benewah	Max	\$ 110,000	1990	
	Min	\$ 12,000	1999	\$98,000
Boise	Max	\$ 2,900,000	1994	
	Min	\$ 450,000	1999	\$2,450,000
Bonner	Max	\$ 1,350,000	1992	
	Min	\$ 800,000	1999	\$550,000
Boundary	Max	\$ 1,400,000	1992	
	Min	\$ 1,000,000	1999	\$400,000
Clark	Max	\$ 175,000	1990	
	Min	\$ 40,000	1999	\$135,000
Clearwater	Max	\$ 1,650,000	1994	
	Min	\$ 300,000	1999	\$1,350,000
Custer	Max	\$ 225,000	1993	
	Min	\$ 75,000	1994	\$150,000
Gem	Max	\$ 200,000	1993	
	Min	\$ 30,000	1999	\$170,000
Elmore	Max	\$ 2,100,000	1993	
	Min	\$ 300,000	1999	\$1,800,000
Idaho	Max	\$ 6,700,000	1994	
	Min	\$ 1,500,000	1999	\$5,200,000
Fremont	Max	\$ 310,000	1989	
	Min	\$ 60,000	1999	\$250,000
Kootenai	Max	\$ 850,000	1992	
	Min	\$ 375,000	1999	\$475,000
Latah	Max	\$ 325,000	1993	
	Min	\$ 40,000	1999	\$285,000
Lemhi	Max	\$ 725,000	1993	
	Min	\$ 200,000	1999	\$525,000
Shoshone	Max	\$ 3,500,000	1993	
	Min	\$ 1,000,000	1999	\$2,500,000
Valley	Max	\$ 4,300,000	1993	
	Min	\$ 1,000,000	1999	\$3,300,000
Washington	Max	\$ 240,000	1988	
	Min	\$ 60,000	1999	\$180,000

<sup>1</sup> Section 3 lands are within a grazing district, which one may obtain a permit to graze (USDI, 1984).<sup>2</sup> Section 15 lands are "vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands of the public domain" which are not in a grazing district, and may be leased for grazing purposes (USDI, 1984).

Figure 1. Federal Payments to the State of Idaho

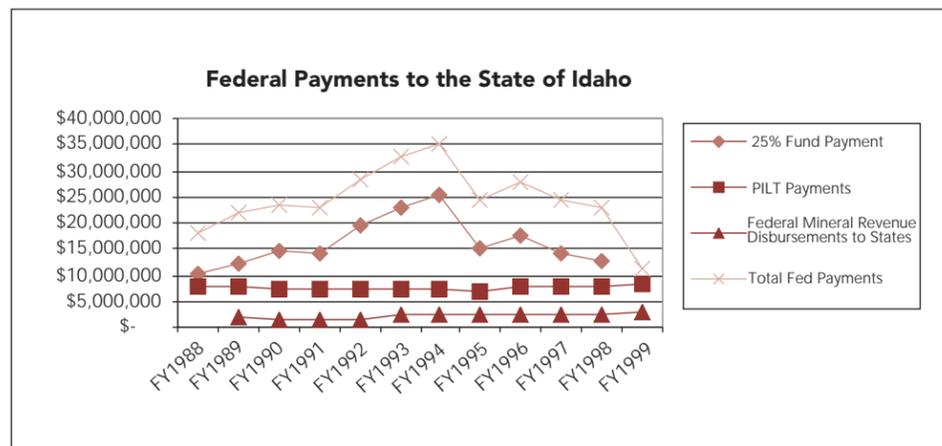


Figure 2. Ada County

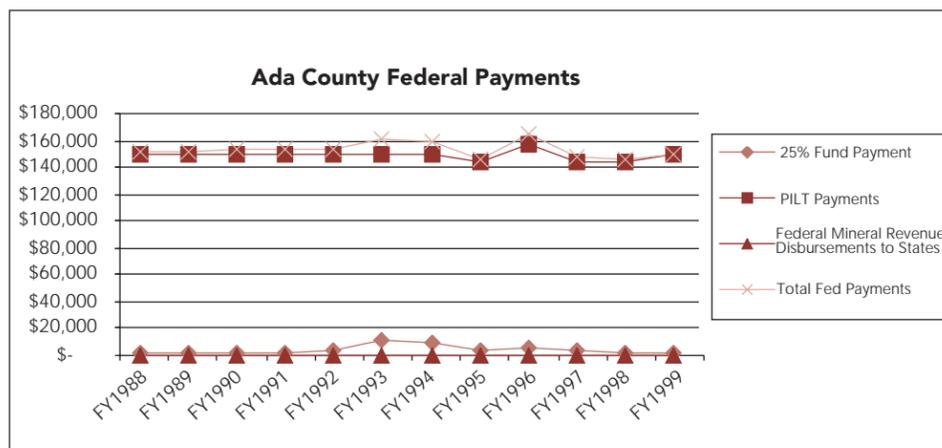


Figure 3. Adams County

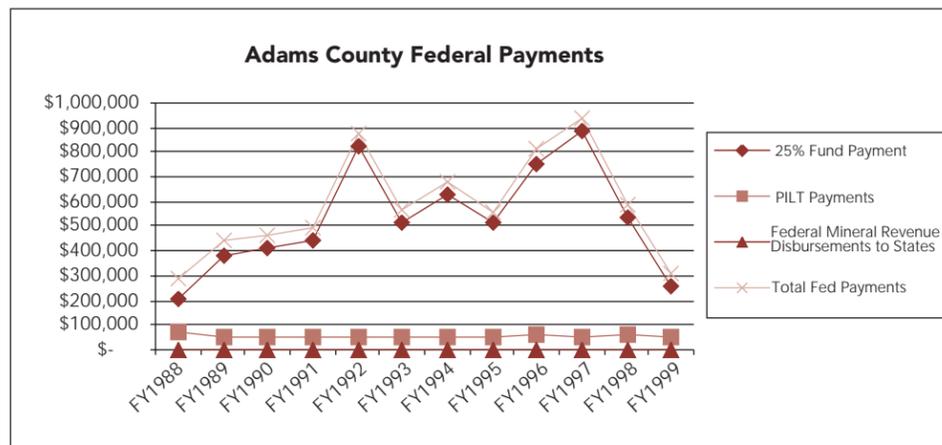


Figure 4. Bannock County

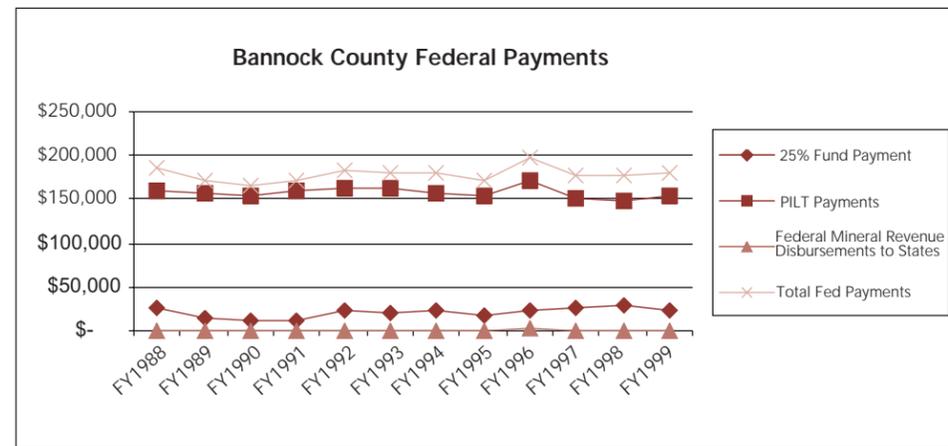


Figure 5. Bear Lake County

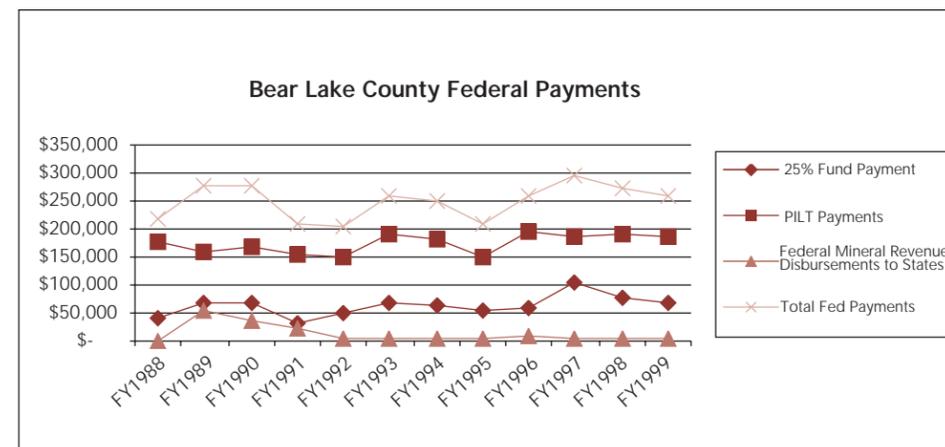


Figure 6. Benewah County

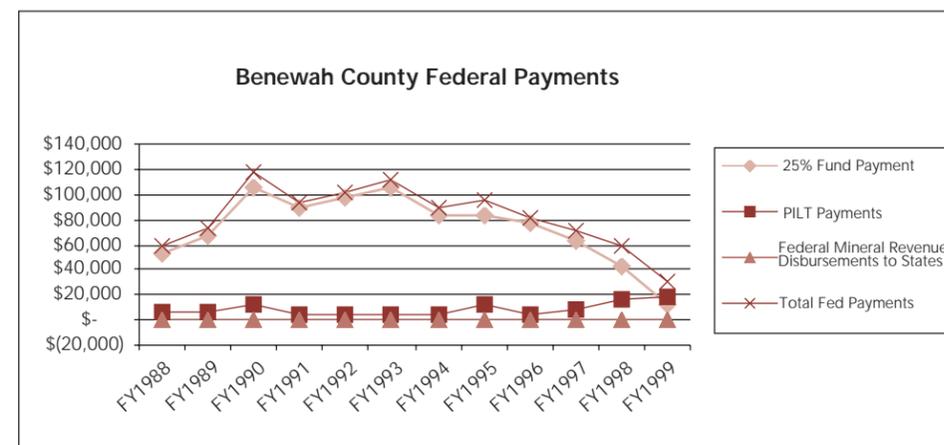


Figure 7. Bingham County

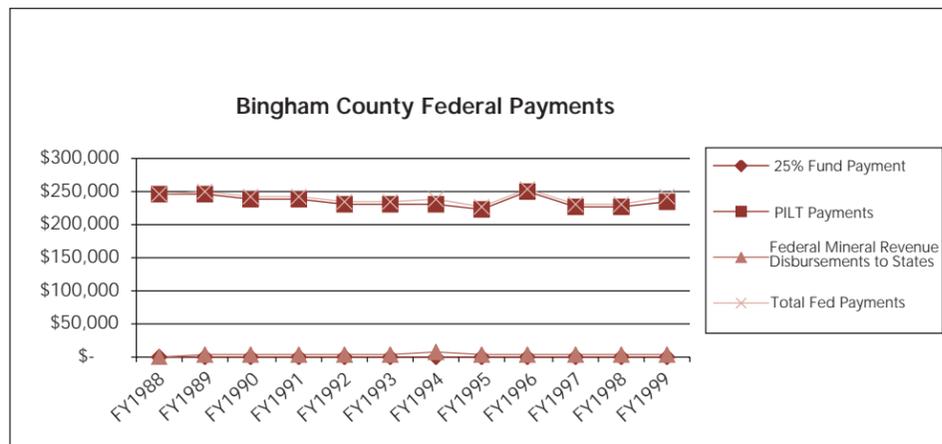


Figure 8. Blaine County

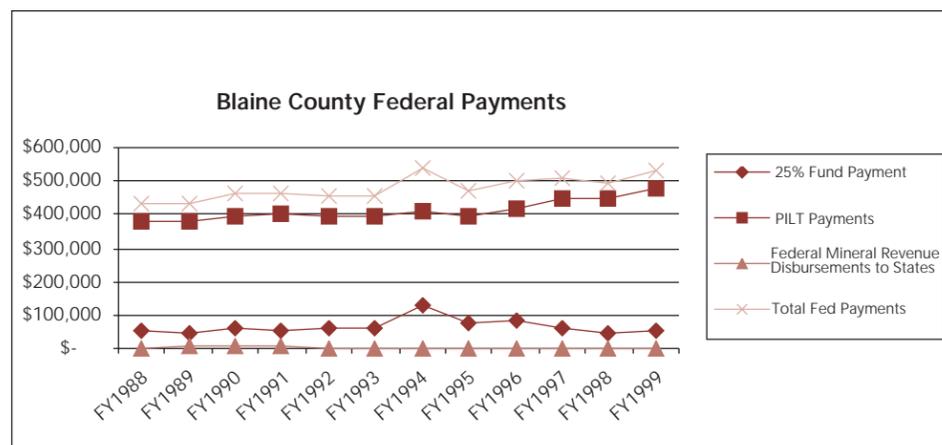


Figure 9. Boise County

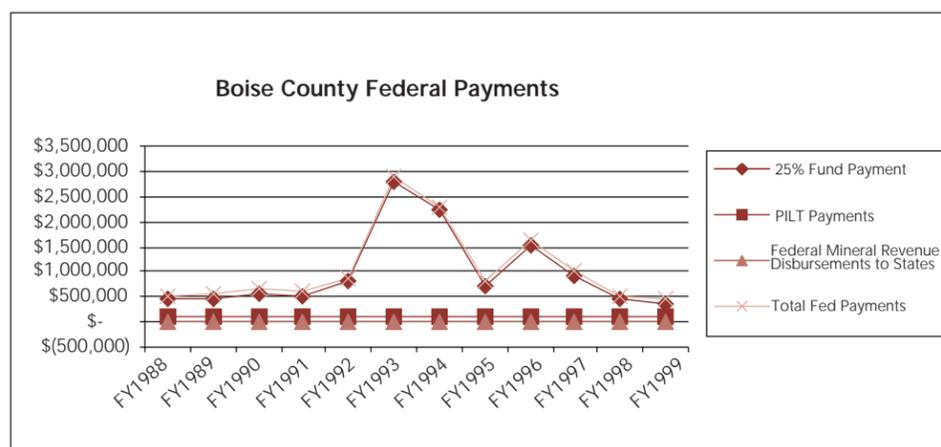


Figure 10. Bonner County

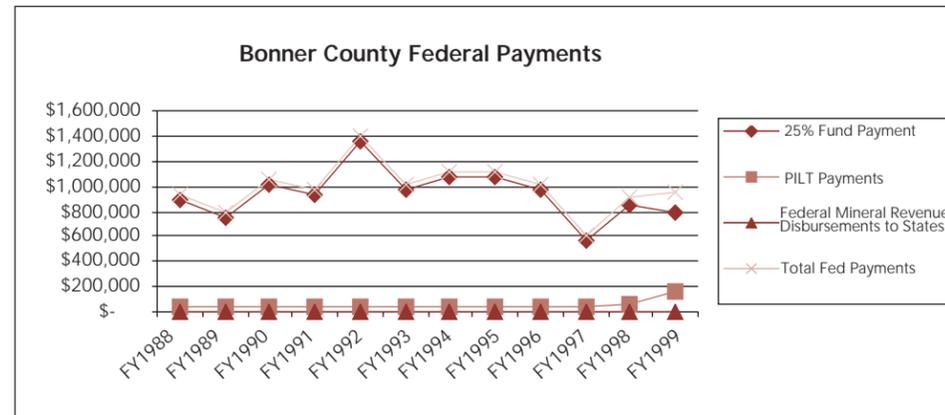


Figure 11. Bonneville County

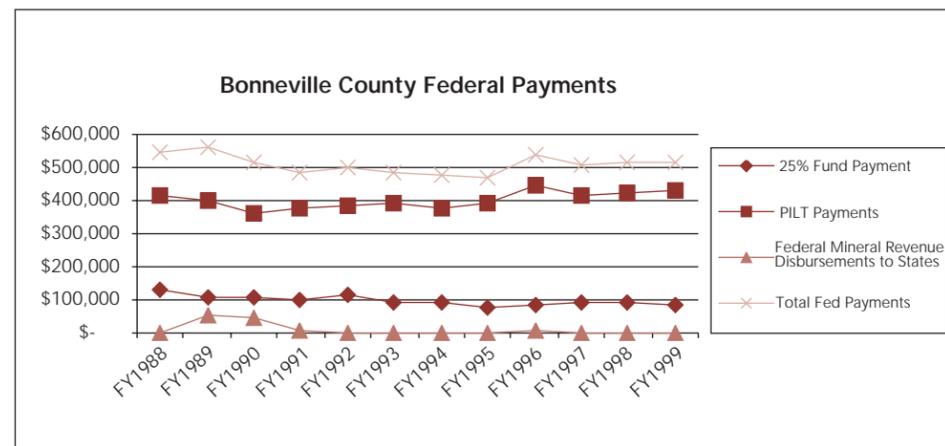


Figure 12. Boundary County

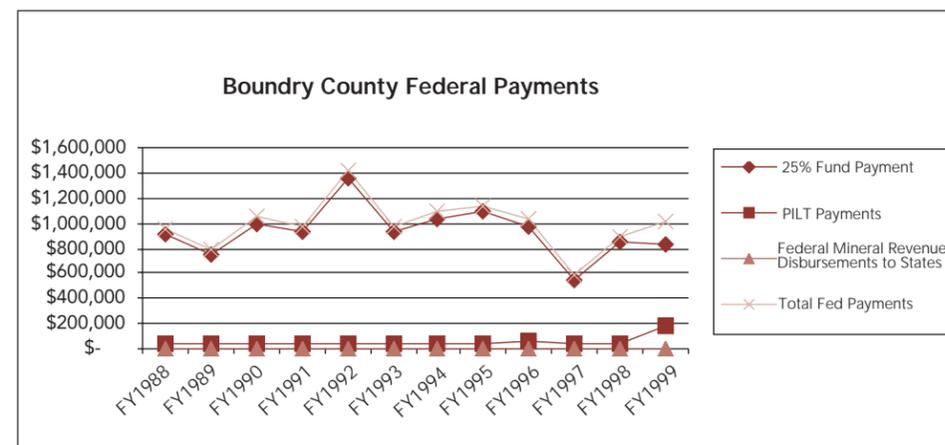


Figure 13. Butte County

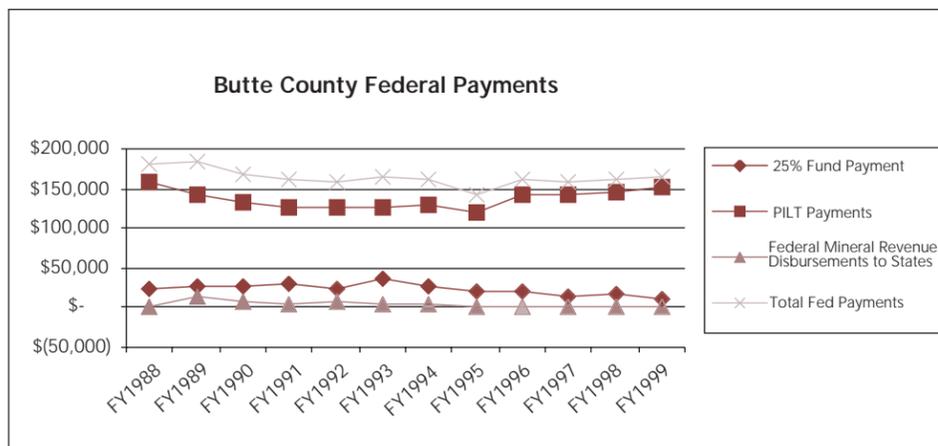


Figure 14. Camas County

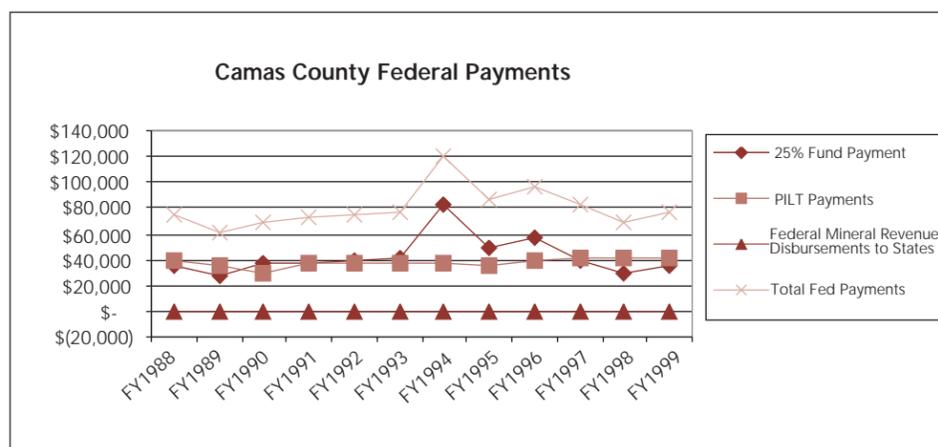


Figure 15. Canyon County

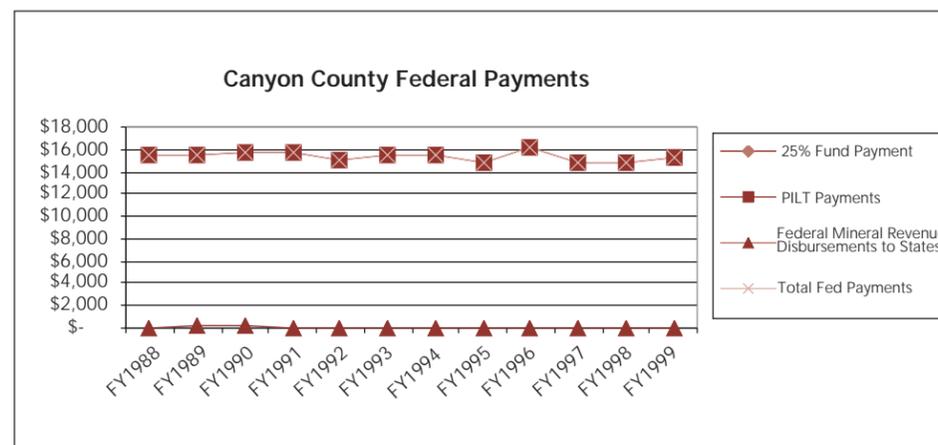


Figure 16. Caribou County

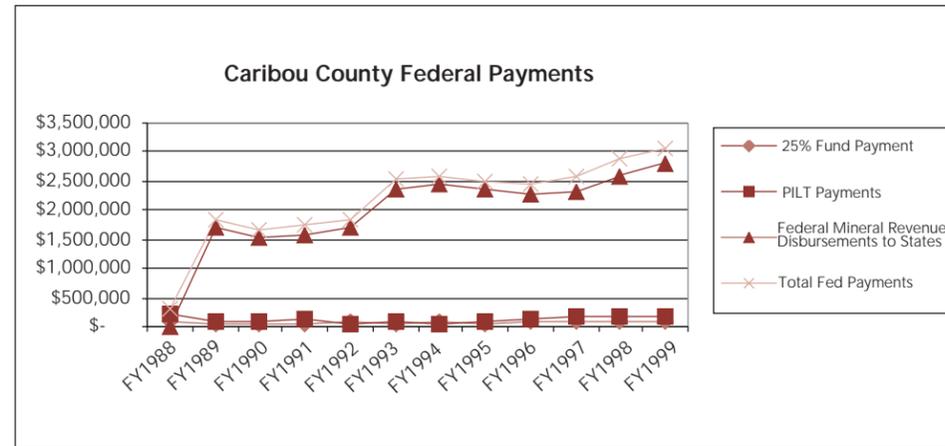


Figure 17. Cassia County

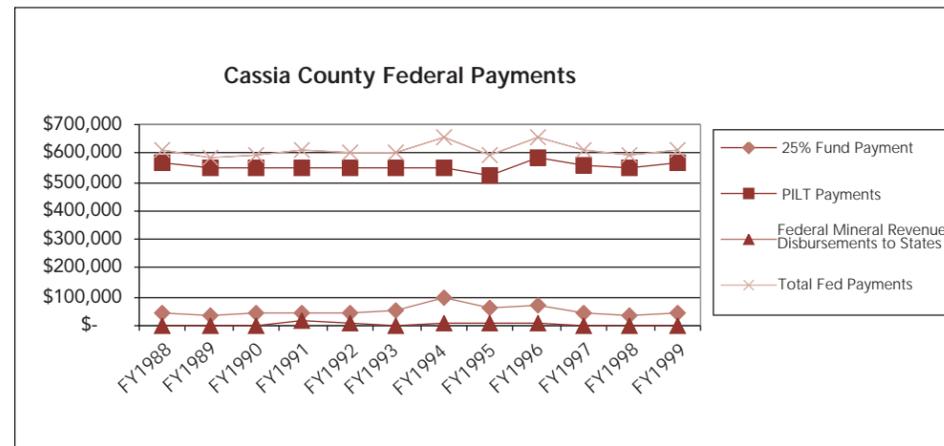


Figure 18. Clark County

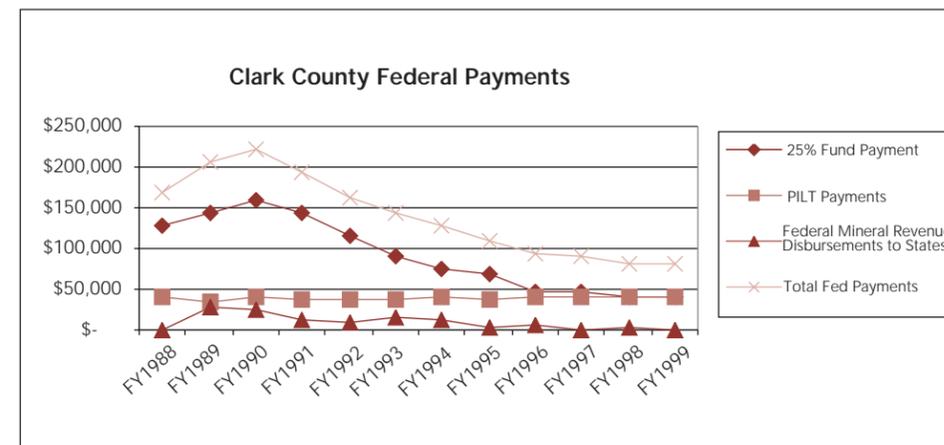


Figure 19. Clearwater County

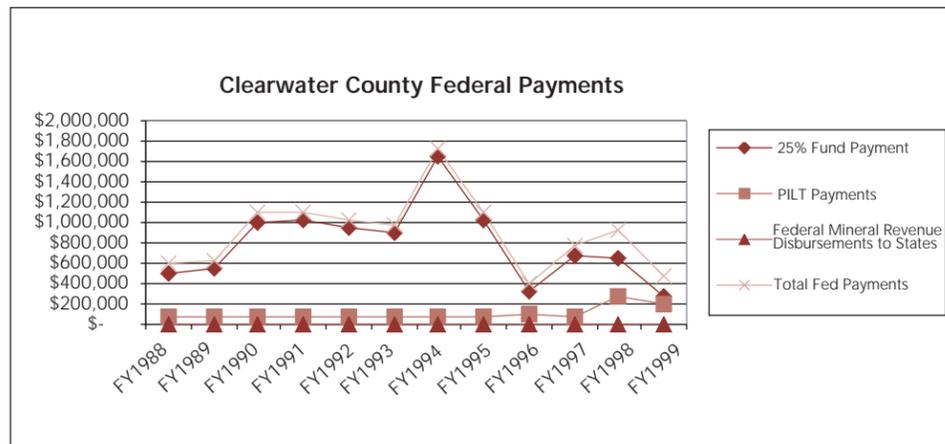


Figure 20. Custer County

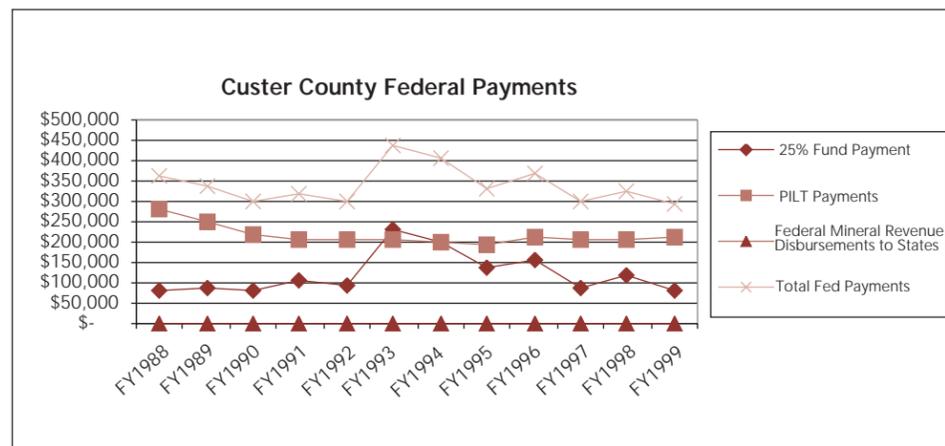


Figure 21. Elmore County

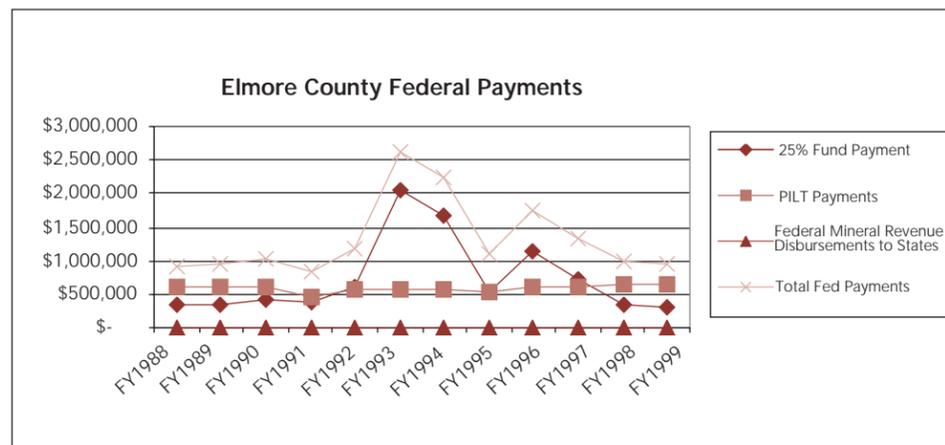


Figure 22. Franklin County

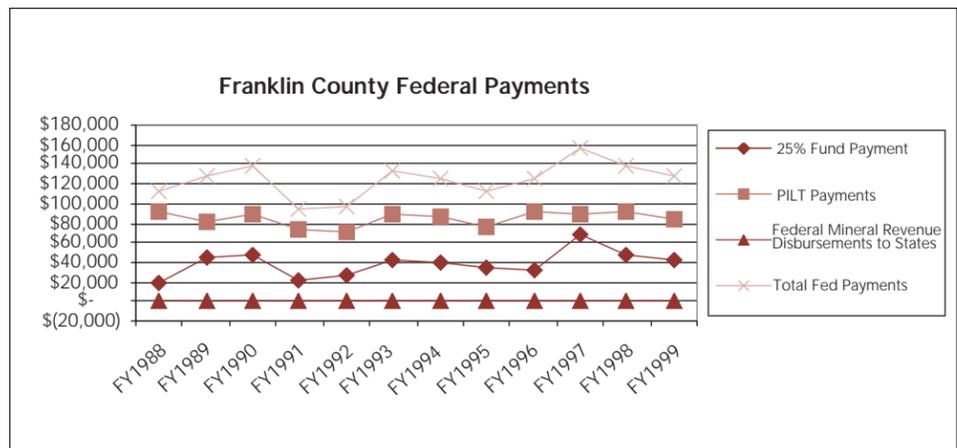


Figure 23. Fremont County

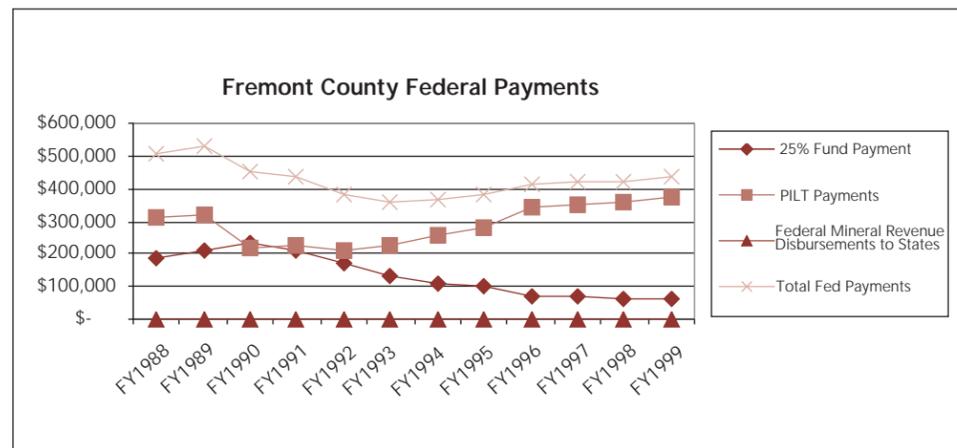


Figure 24. Gem County

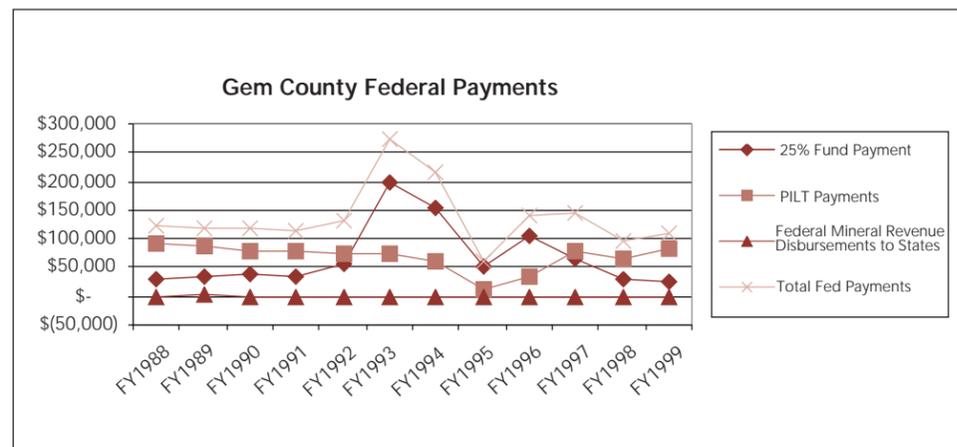


Figure 25. Gooding County

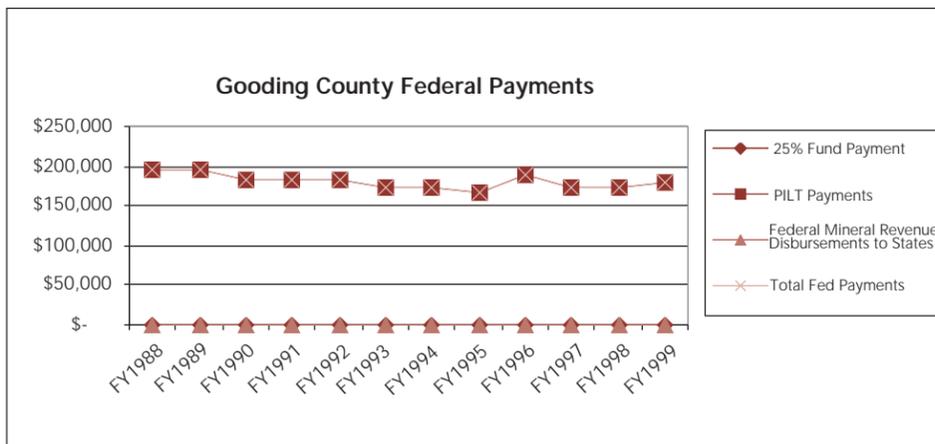


Figure 26. Idaho County

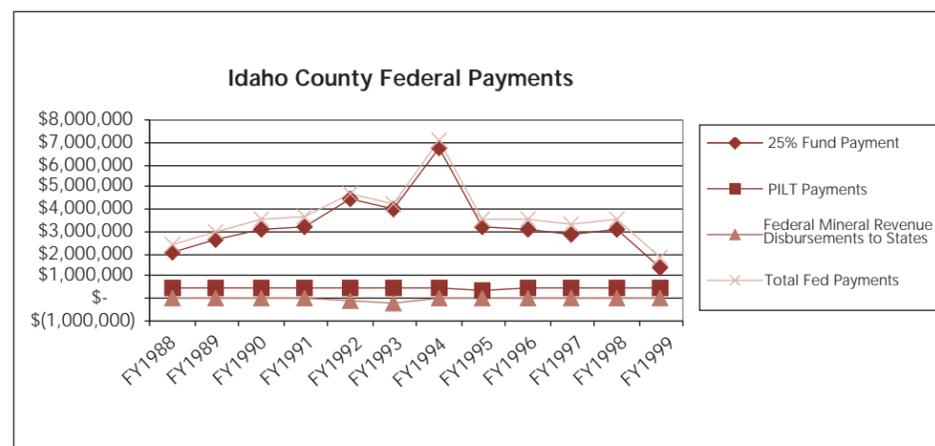


Figure 27. Jefferson County

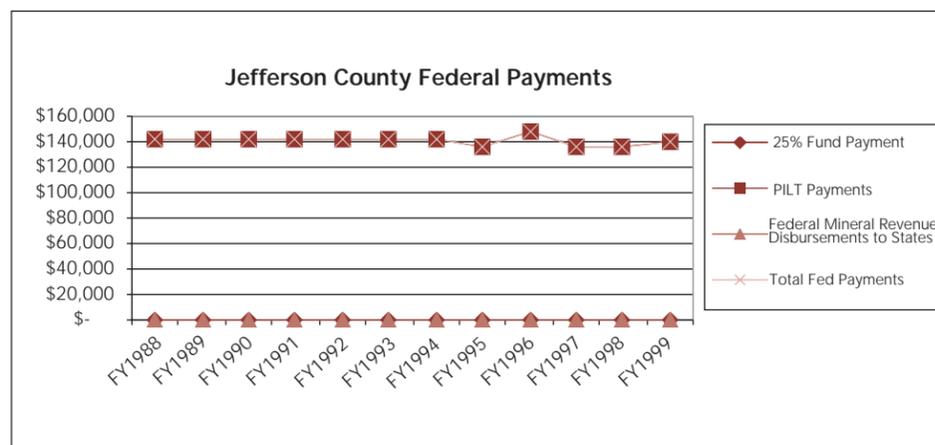


Figure 28. Jerome County

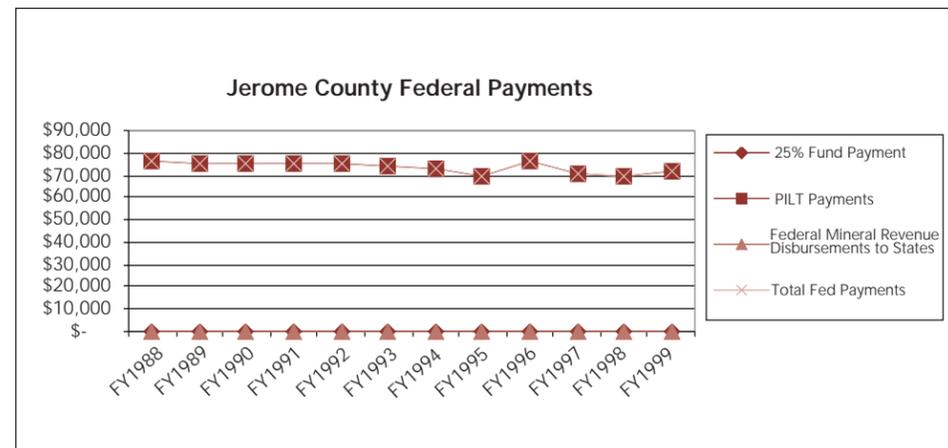


Figure 29. Kootenai County

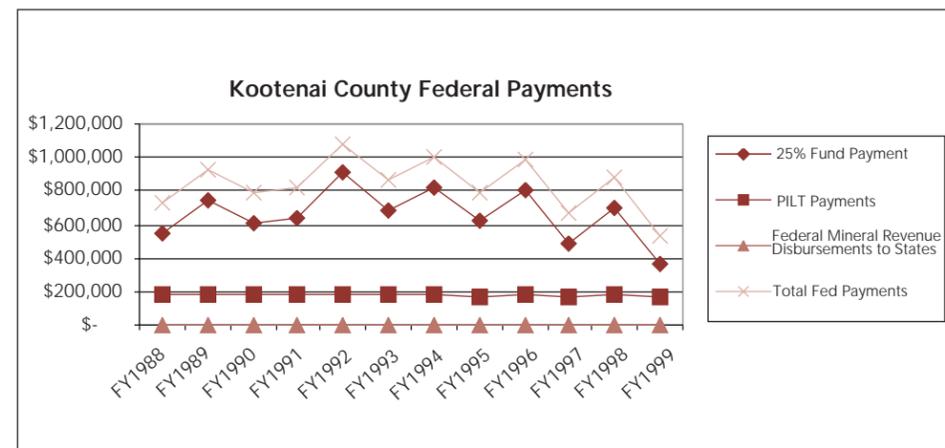


Figure 30. Latah County

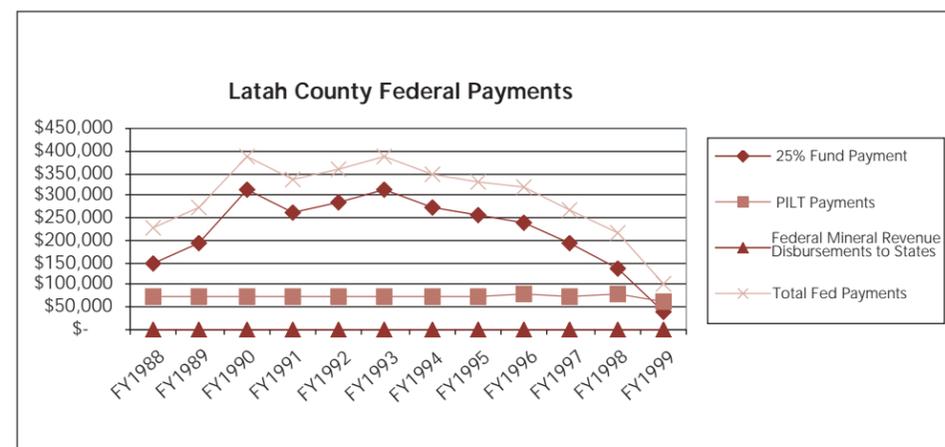


Figure 31. Lemhi County

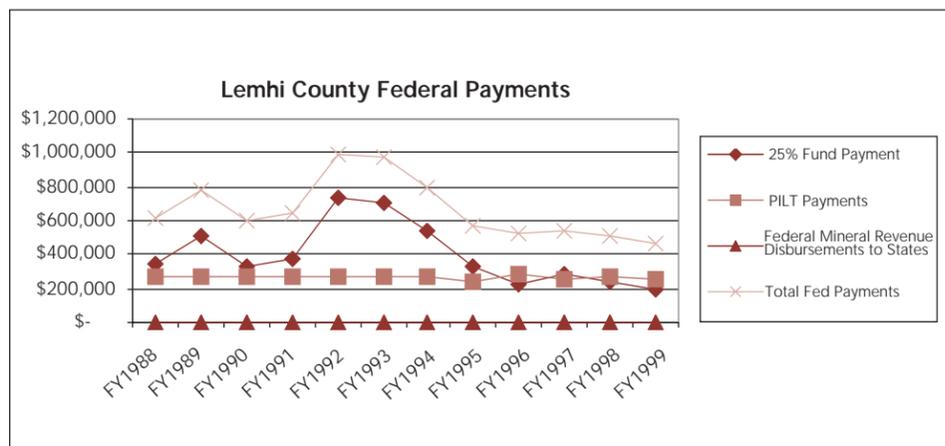


Figure 32. Lewis County

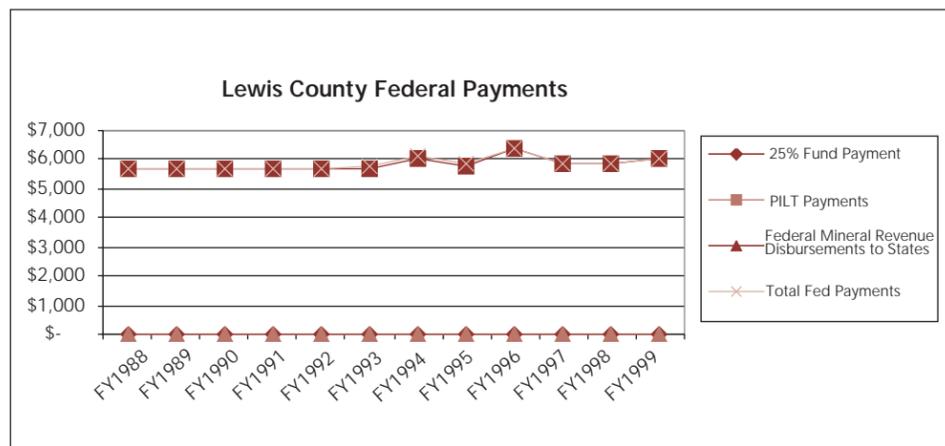


Figure 33. Lincoln County

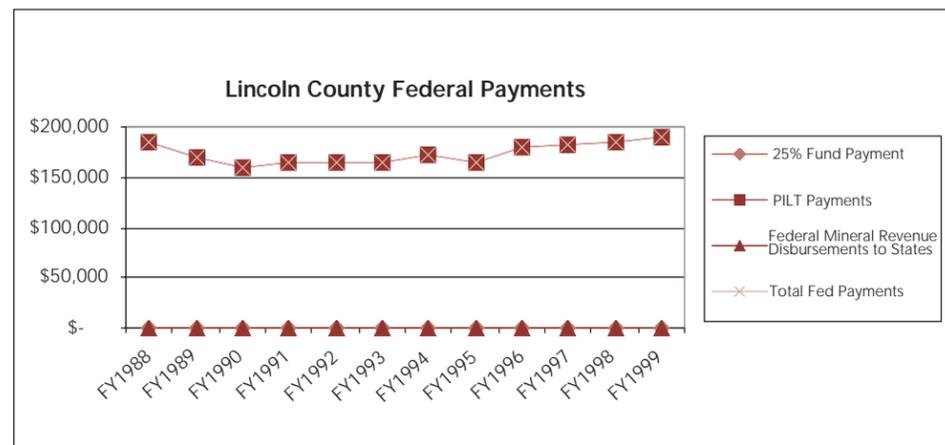


Figure 34. Madison County

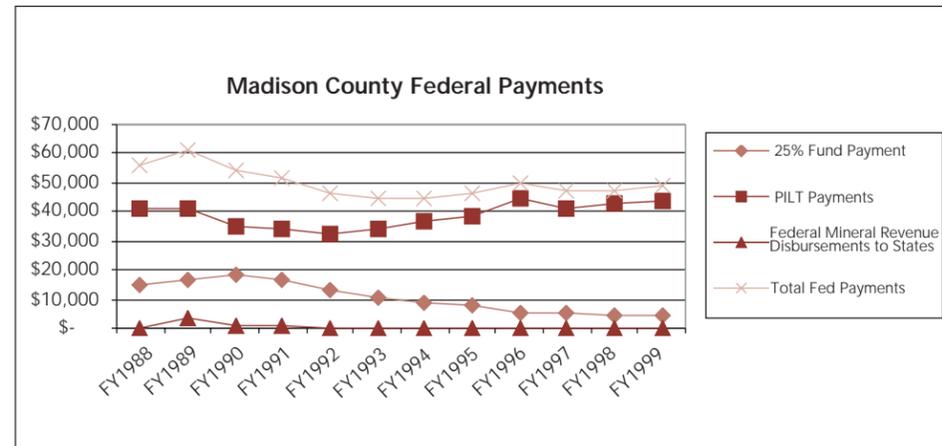


Figure 35. Minidoka County

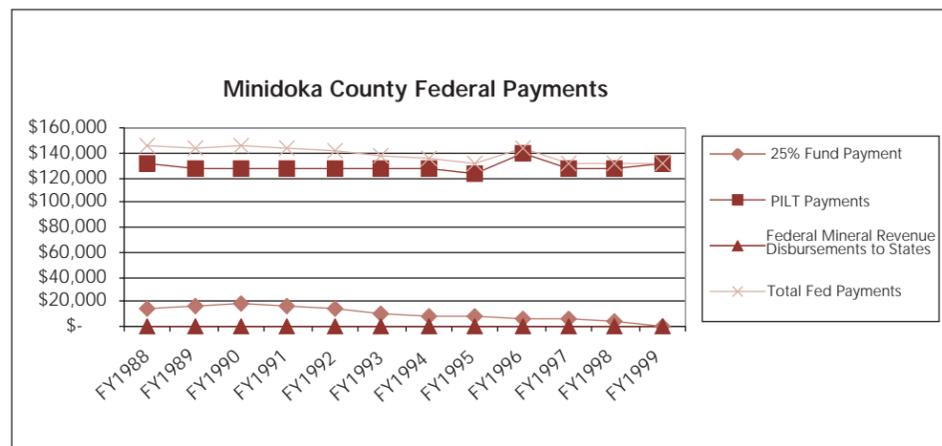


Figure 36. Nez Perce County

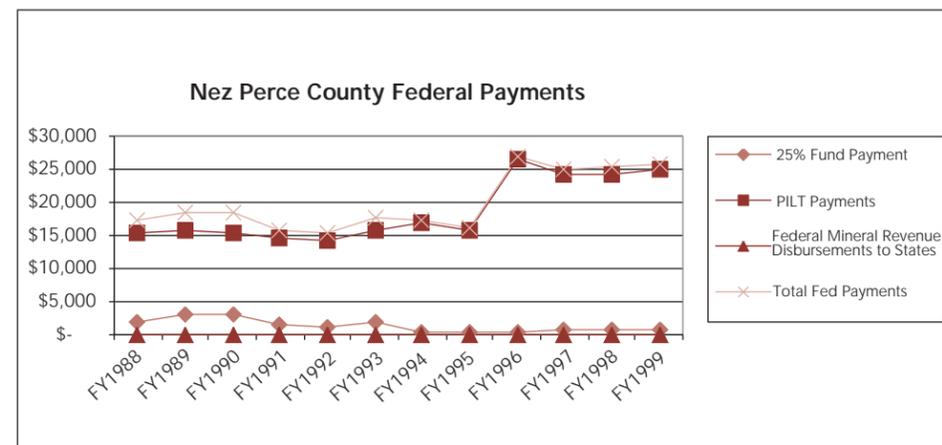


Figure 37. Oneida County

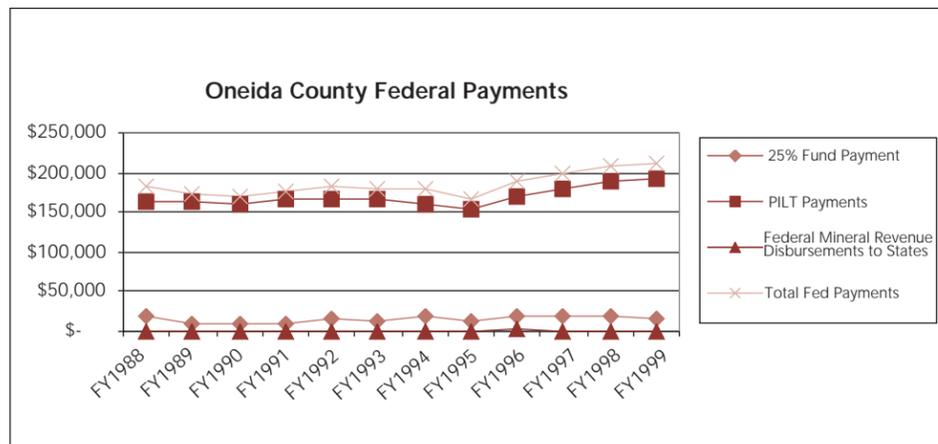


Figure 38. Owyhee County

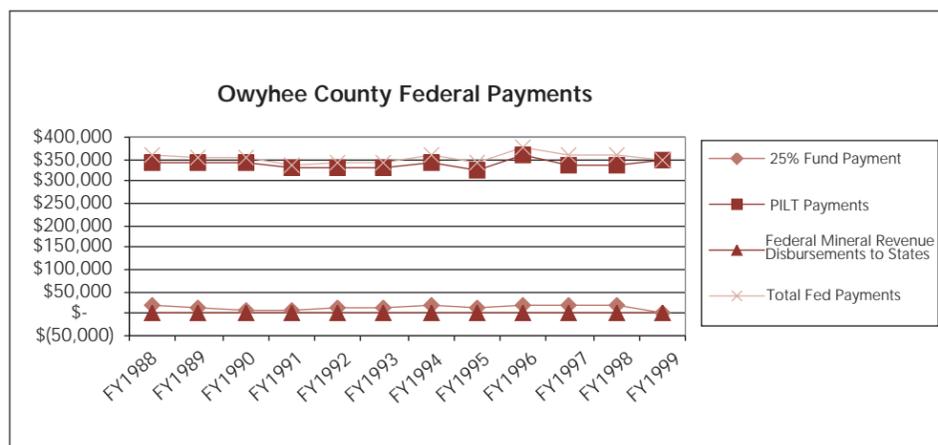


Figure 39. Payette County

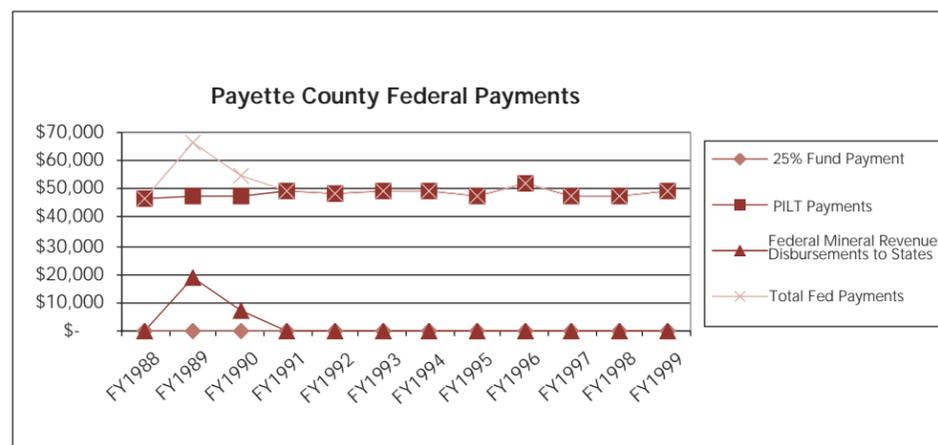


Figure 40. Power County

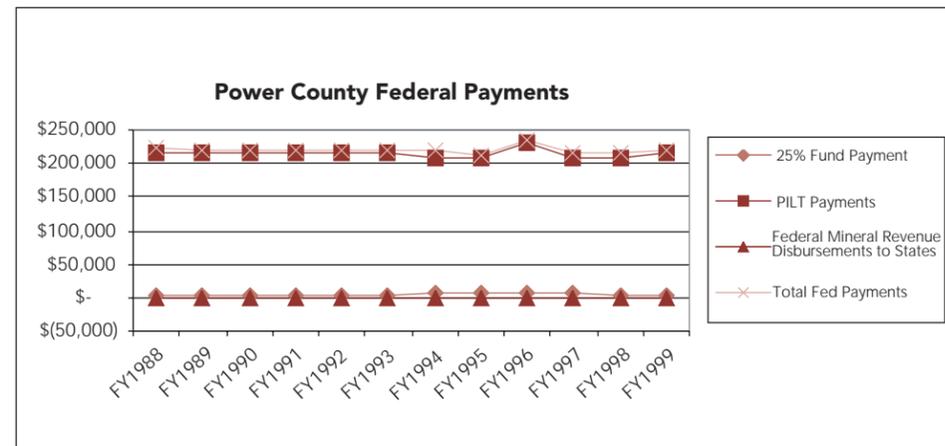


Figure 41. Shoshone County

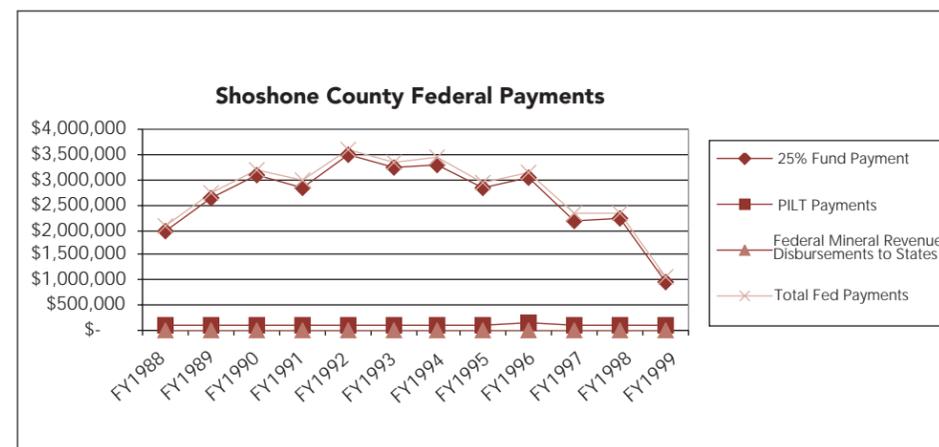


Figure 42. Teton County

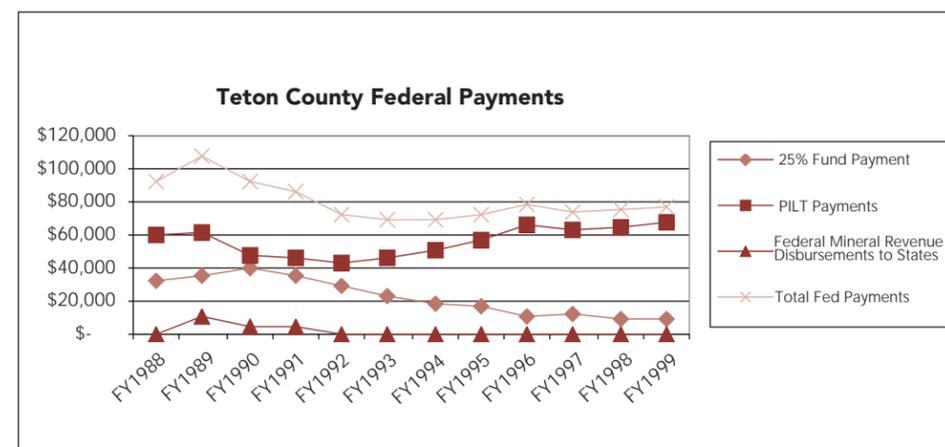


Figure 43. Twin Falls County

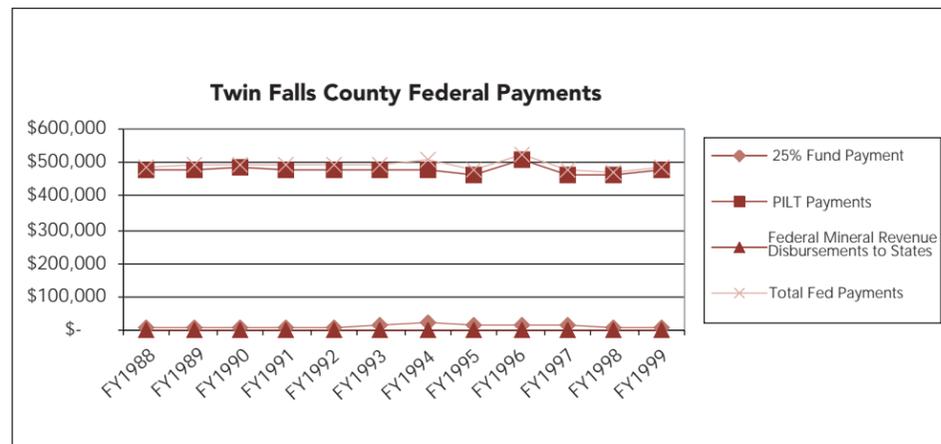


Figure 44. Valley County

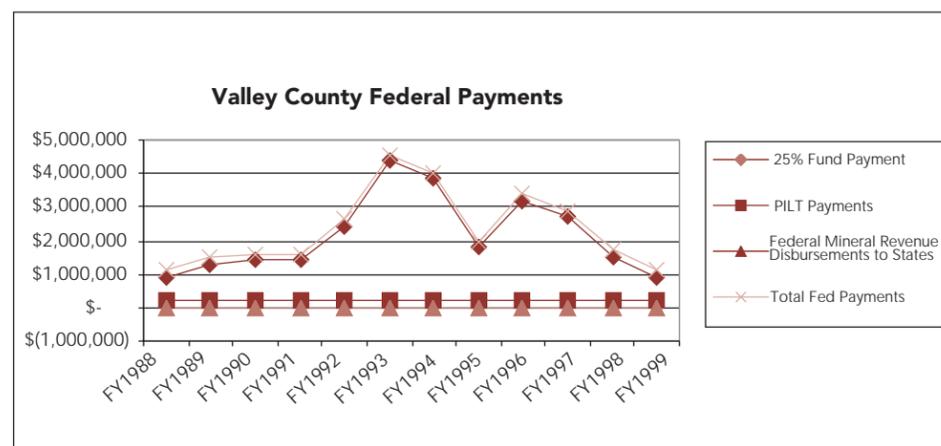
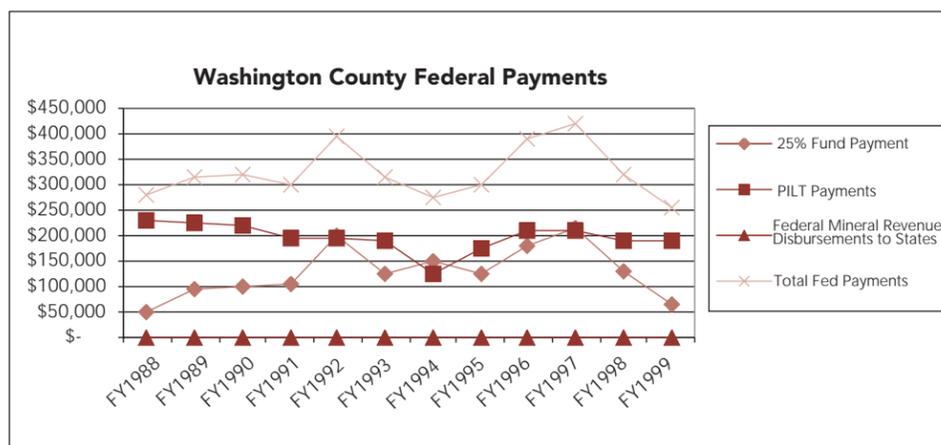


Figure 45. Washington County



## Appendix A

Table A-1. 25% Fund Payments to Idaho Counties, FY 1988-98.

County	FY1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
ADA	2127	2266	2689	2488	3887	11602	9146	2945	6484	4028	1921	1638
ADAMS	210849	385340	408830	442021	823691	512537	627221	510628	752133	882196	535413	260157
BANNOCK	26075	14797	11789	11384	22215	18985	23175	16893	24048	26751	28613	24636
BEAR LAKE	41916	66264	69046	33712	48356	67501	64491	55790	57023	104754	77866	69987
BENEWAH	53132	67326	106452	88638	96682	106357	83949	82467	76801	62435	42076	12524
BLAINE	53026	41800	57656	56336	58433	61892	125801	75356	85523	60657	43557	53270
BOISE	440562	469431	557204	514140	803248	2801315	2211992	712234	1510257	938128	447393	380928
BONNER	889966	751907	1004002	930699	1351636	969230	1063815	1068357	971001	565692	843914	787159
BONNEVILLE	130590	108321	108654	99713	114109	94009	95958	77001	84974	92811	93560	83234
BOUNDARY	913176	743481	999630	923290	1363061	926311	1040626	1087663	978616	549791	845804	830563
BUTTE	23903	27102	27868	28966	23455	36099	26422	20954	19618	13280	16900	11658
CAMAS	35141	27682	38244	37344	38631	40806	83173	49808	56525	40110	28754	35223
CARIBOU	80740	52844	44792	37758	70794	64832	76177	56981	77627	93190	94022	81441
CASSIA	42415	33152	45801	44722	46265	48869	99607	59649	67620	47983	34398	42136
CLARK	128653	142486	158893	142989	115672	91948	73912	68195	46583	48232	40052	39873
CLEARWATER	511089	550243	1008648	1025521	951362	903125	1652302	1031708	314748	687074	660144	274871
CUSTER	81212	86637	82457	109220	95350	230695	202419	137121	155733	87767	118865	79879
ELMORE	337810	355520	424422	392612	604505	2066133	1651972	542288	1149148	716069	345830	299291
FRANKLIN	20117	44309	47886	20724	26945	43296	38985	35217	32753	68432	46728	42513
FREMONT	190102	210529	234815	211237	170578	135255	108774	100427	68497	71021	58861	58693
GEM	30836	32854	39056	36054	56157	195895	154419	49721	106157	65942	31448	26776
IDAHO	2023891	2597424	3093565	3191640	4422643	4038036	6709703	3209961	3097570	2904368	3085135	1420572
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOOTENAI	551579	742944	613531	645371	905926	689921	826323	619058	800937	492483	696058	363068
LATAH	150252	195790	313861	261878	285644	314240	271720	258358	240986	196347	134195	39944
LEMHI	345750	512372	334403	377733	731027	710896	535634	329922	228106	291619	240124	199380
LEWIS	6	6	12	13	11	11	21	13	3	8	8	3
MADISON	14972	16581	18502	16644	13440	10657	8571	7913	5397	5599	4640	4627
NEZ PERCE	1881	2948	3142	1351	968	1958	425	284	334	577	839	599
ONEIDA	18373	10787	9348	9037	16039	14070	18729	13148	18097	19075	19743	17487
POWER	4573	3307	4123	4019	4694	4728	8839	5448	6438	5067	4119	4509
SHOSHONE	1975996	2632061	3082088	2843728	3478015	3231194	3312705	2818855	3026113	2187550	2209611	959541
TETON	31798	35215	39277	35333	28532	22623	18194	16798	11457	11886	9851	7823
TWIN FALLS	10064	7927	10952	10694	11063	11686	23819	14264	16187	11486	8234	10087
VALLEY	920876	1265040	1405814	1412417	2444697	4365972	3826810	1772259	3182061	2701108	1490132	930141
WASHINGTON	51031	93232	98921	106945	199350	124287	151989	123638	182157	213581	129613	62995
<b>Total</b>	<b>10344479</b>	<b>12329925</b>	<b>14506373</b>	<b>14106371</b>	<b>19427081</b>	<b>22966971</b>	<b>25227818</b>	<b>15031322</b>	<b>17457712</b>	<b>14267097</b>	<b>12468421</b>	<b>7517223</b>

Source: Ervin Schuster, USDA Forest Service Missoula, Montana

Table A-2. PILT Payments to Idaho's Counties, FY1988-99.

COUNTY	FY1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
ADA COUNTY	148972	149037	150290	150328	150262	150015	149722	143388	157988	144472	144166	148749
ADAMS COUNTY	75088	54613	54621	54621	54621	54617	54617	50672	59683	52404	56703	52017
BANNOCK COUNTY	161187	157662	154675	160512	162174	162351	156756	153496	171284	150202	149415	154159
BEAR LAKE COUNTY	177538	159851	169608	154009	151627	190070	179701	150299	197230	187340	190248	185433
BENEWAH COUNTY	5606	5458	11808	5248	5240	5240	5053	12044	5111	9050	16034	18162
BINGHAM COUNTY	247071	246950	238181	238205	232444	232338	232375	222832	249773	228456	228462	236008
BLAINE COUNTY	382637	381522	396072	404004	392910	394241	408785	395577	416236	451374	451298	475706
BOISE COUNTY	89001	88933	89005	89045	89005	89033	88993	82644	97313	84870	90364	85817
BONNER COUNTY	45269	45269	45401	45426	45423	45430	45430	42151	49674	43640	65081	167699
BONNEVILLE COUNTY	412168	396870	363344	379544	383279	390416	380758	390667	442650	417185	419655	433928
BOUNDARY COUNTY	47117	47208	47338	47345	47345	47345	47361	43974	51780	45648	49575	188303
BUTTE COUNTY	156997	142036	131888	126114	125882	125138	130130	121144	142376	143867	145786	152811
CAMAS COUNTY	38850	35000	30000	36350	36350	36350	37750	36218	39894	41731	40808	42040
CANYON COUNTY	15476	15403	15648	15651	15107	15406	15409	14735	16256	14814	14848	15338
CARIBOU COUNTY	223234	80679	85202	144453	48546	108950	56021	81308	112814	166688	179510	182420
CASSIA COUNTY	568832	547351	547463	547950	546214	547141	546942	523883	582225	557674	553452	570240
CLARK COUNTY	39300	35000	40000	38100	38100	38100	39900	38281	42166	40276	40518	41741
CLEARWATER COUNTY	84585	84778	85705	83050	83050	83071	83337	77377	91129	81126	264375	211287
CUSTER COUNTY	282000	250000	220000	206650	206650	206650	202450	194236	213947	209191	205347	211545
ELMORE COUNTY	591559	591682	591697	449905	571196	570272	570853	547916	603162	612408	629654	645773
FRANKLIN COUNTY	91543	82082	90296	73425	70918	89935	85993	76753	91730	87835	90534	84638
FREMONT COUNTY	314939	315742	216781	226482	209630	226134	254597	284207	344607	348469	360450	376663
GEM COUNTY	93221	85822	79347	78191	73730	75373	61509	12472	32580	78869	64005	81122
GOODING COUNTY	195261	195182	184161	183877	183877	173567	173537	166482	188208	172218	172205	178182
IDAHO COUNTY	450000	434000	434000	434000	434000	434000	434000	417040	463461	436403	439608	448323
JEFFERSON COUNTY	141813	141757	142135	141534	141608	141606	141585	135840	148715	136081	136111	139971
JEROME COUNTY	75844	75124	75019	74779	74779	73817	72797	69606	76707	70190	69991	72301
KOOTENAI COUNTY	178415	178418	178625	178872	178932	178480	178247	171445	189309	172857	185171	166433
LATAH COUNTY	76830	76759	75236	75236	75236	75236	74834	71734	77602	71448	81494	64085
LEMHI COUNTY	265302	265302	265290	265290	265266	265261	265260	246271	289986	254486	265797	261728
LEWIS COUNTY	5652	5652	5652	5652	5652	5726	6065	5818	6409	5865	5877	6071
LINCOLN COUNTY	184727	170000	160000	165400	165400	165367	171209	164282	180945	183264	184228	189792
MADISON COUNTY	40929	41098	34822	33978	32640	34009	36450	38225	44391	41417	42644	44059
MINIDOKA COUNTY	131232	127685	127655	127653	127653	127653	127681	122500	138688	126702	126692	130843
NEZ PERCE COUNTY	15501	15638	15468	14433	14392	15617	16826	15752	26479	24281	24411	25154
ONEIDA COUNTY	164530	162082	159254	165618	166635	166630	160101	154508	170384	180569	188115	193290
OWYHEE COUNTY	342000	342000	342000	328000	328000	328000	342000	327288	359880	338539	338396	349064
PAYETTE COUNTY	46785	47477	47742	49723	48897	49516	49584	47563	52400	47949	47960	49529
POWER COUNTY	216977	216698	216666	216671	216672	216686	209785	207405	229340	209847	209849	216769
SHOSHONE COUNTY	122290	122302	122484	122484	122689	122713	121327	113504	133606	117285	126213	117616
TETON COUNTY	60710	61599	48016	46201	43411	46615	51376	56201	66700	62726	65334	67841
TWIN FALLS COUNTY	478871	481922	485027	481815	481660	481723	481769	461424	508327	464755	464438	479761
VALLEY COUNTY	204839	204662	204597	204591	204591	204682	204682	189944	223785	196614	207053	200652
WASHINGTON COUNTY	230731	223831	219967	194302	193717	188769	123210	176314	208685	208375	192193	191417
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7921429</b>	<b>7588136</b>	<b>7398186</b>	<b>7264717</b>	<b>7245410</b>	<b>7379289</b>	<b>7276767</b>	<b>7055419</b>	<b>7995629</b>	<b>7719506</b>	<b>8024068</b>	<b>8354480</b>

Sources: Ervin Schuster, USDA Forest Service Missoula, Montana and Idaho State Treasurer's Office Web Page for FY 1999.

**Table A-3.** Federal Mineral Revenue Disbursements to Idaho Counties, 1998-1999

County	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
ADA	521	320	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADAMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BANNOCK	50	30	140	137	120	111	113	2,789	120	120	120
BEAR LAKE	52,324	38,056	21,550	6,775	2,494	6,364	4,753	7,095	3,569	6,177	5,689
BENEWAH	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	16	18	7	5
BINGHAM	3,886	4,026	4,379	3,919	3,710	6,167	3,812	4,166	4,127	4,166	5,055
BLAINE	7,310	6,595	6,595	3,763	1,948	1,932	48	117	240	0	0
BOISE	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
BONNER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BONNEVILLE	54,065	46,873	5,671	2,953	2,953	2,743	2,790	9,825	0	0	0
BOUNDARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUTTE	13,799	8,141	5,102	8,770	5,098	4,735	-282	0	0	0	0
CAMAS	-1,232	0	0	0	0	81	103	78	159	0	0
CANYON	183	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARIBOU	1,718,339	1,543,210	1,559,765	1,704,779	2,374,776	2,442,412	2,359,999	2,279,582	2,324,571	2,601,525	2,781,627
CASSIA	3,062	3,062	16,841	7,655	3,062	12,097	7,100	7,748	3,252	3,062	0
CLARK	27,681	24,531	13,497	8,228	15,072	13,889	1,718	6,023	866	2,213	555
CLEARWATER	0	0	0	0	0	212	1	20	21	10	19
CUSTER	1,280	0	0	0	0	63	79	60	123	0	0
ELMORE	136	40	40	40	0	41	46	35	72	0	0
FRANKLIN	670	28	-40	0	0	0	0	364	0	0	0
FREMONT	1,479	1,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEM	1,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	0	0	0	-127,110	-180,770	211	-29,283	3	3	3	16
JEFFERSON	787	787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOOTENAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LATAH	0	0	0	0	0	613	28	224	56	34	1
LEMHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEWIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADISON	3,427	761	761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEZ PERCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONEIDA	380	380	340	0	0	4	5	1,714	7	0	0
OWYHEE	3,092	1,468	817	497	337	-24	0	0	0	0	0
PAYETTE	19,091	7,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POWER	39	39	-39	0	0	7	9	144	15	0	0
SHOSHONE	0	0	0	0	0	3,757	17	312	338	126	111
TETON	10,733	4,969	4,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TWIN FALLS	1,355	800	800	160	0	23	29	22	46	0	0
VALLEY	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,923,918</b>	<b>1,692,833</b>	<b>1,641,464</b>	<b>1,620,565</b>	<b>2,228,798</b>	<b>2,495,666</b>	<b>2,351,083</b>	<b>2,320,336</b>	<b>2,337,600</b>	<b>2,617,441</b>	<b>2,793,198</b>

Source: Fax from Mitchell Parker MMS in Denver. 1996-99 were from www.mms.gov

Note: Negative numbers may include current year collections and credits, prior year adjustments, or the deduction for net receipts sharing. The net receipts sharing initiative was designed by congress to recover administrative costs incurred by the Federal Government to operate the royalty program under the provisions of Public Law 103-66 (USDI-MMS, 2000).

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## Federal Compensation to Idaho for Public Domain Federal Lands, 1988-99

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